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# 1971/07/16 Trade School News

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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# TRADE SCHOOL NEWS

"Little man whip a big man every time if the little man's in the right and keeps a' comin'."  
(Motto of the Texas Rangers)

## CHRISTENSEN NAMED DEAN

On June 30, 1971, Herbert C. Corben, Vice President of Academic Affairs for Cleveland State University announced the appointment of Distinguished Professor Howard L. Oleck as Acting Dean of the Law School until such time as a new Dean is appointed and arrives on campus.

Pursuant to that announcement, Dean Oleck called a Special Faculty Meeting Friday, July 2, to explain the state of the law school and the tentative prospects in the interregnum. At the meeting, it was announced that Professor Craig W. Christensen has accepted the appointment as Dean of the Law School and Professor of Law. (see interview, page 1). Christensen was one of three candidates screened by the eight-member Search Committee, chaired by Professor Hyman Cohen, and recommended to President Enarson, who returned to Cleveland to complete the final negotiations for appointment.

Dean Christensen will assume his responsibilities at CSU in September. He is currently Associate Professor of Law and Legal Advisor to the President, Office of the General Counsel, the University of Michigan. He received his B.S. from Brigham Young University in 1961, and his J.D. in 1964 from Northwestern University, where he was Editor-in-chief of the Law Review. He has been Director of the National Institute for Education in Law and Poverty, Northwestern University (1967-70), and Assistant to the Chairman, the White House Civil Rights Conference (1966). He is thirty-two years old.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH DEAN CHRISTENSEN

(The following is a synopsis of the issues/areas of interest which were raised during the course of a two-hour open forum meeting between students and Dean Craig Christensen held May 25, 1971. The meeting, sponsored by the Decanal Search Committee, provided students with the opportunity to become acquainted with, and freely address each of the three final candidates for the position of new Law School Dean.)

**TENURE:** Tenure was never intended to be used as a disguise to cover up bad teaching. Tenure serves only to ensure against a professor being arbitrarily relieved of or denied his or her job. The Dean should initiate tenure review. "The tenure system was never intended to provide a life sinecure without regard to high teaching standards. There can be no tenure without a favorable evaluation of classroom performance. It is intolerable to have tenure turn on a closed-door faculty meeting or a popularity contest. I don't know how you'd break up the 'club,' but it must be done." Granting of tenure should be based on classroom performance,  
(continued on page 3)

Oleck said that his own term of office will principally be a house-keeping one, and that on Friday, July 9, he plans to leave the country for an extended stay in Moscow. Profs. Cohen, Sonenfield and Sheard, with Mr. Walter Greenwood, will serve as an Advisory Committee to shoulder administrative responsibilities in the absence of an Acting Dean. Faculty teaching assignments will be settled when Dean Christensen arrives on campus.

Dean Oleck also stated that he hopes a trend will start at the law school "away from secrecy toward open speech, open negotiation, open debate." Dean Christensen will be the youngest Law School Dean in the nation, and one of the highest paid (former Dean James T. Gaynor received a salary of \$31,500, which with an additional \$4,600 benefits made him one of the nation's ten top-salaried law school deans).

## SBA FACULTY EVALUATION RESULTS: IS IT TOO LATE TO SAY WE'RE SORRY?

By Terry L. Saron, Editor-in-chief

Our publication of the results of the Student Bar Association-conducted survey regarding faculty evaluations (May 21, 1971) has met with much displeasure from professors and  
(continued on page 2)



## FACULTY EVALUATIONS continued from page 1

students alike, owing in large part to the fact that the results were published a week before final exams and that they were arranged according to faculty "ranking" by mean score. We apologize for our part in causing whatever trepidations were felt by some of our readers. We do, however, wish to state that T.S. News had no hand whatsoever in the SBA evaluations either in concept or execution. We only agreed to publish the results of the survey, which have in the past been printed in The Gavel.

A survey of this kind should ideally inure to the benefit of students and professors alike by providing a means for each member of the faculty to gauge with some degree of scientific objectivity the extent to which his or her classroom methodologies have been successful in communicating to students. It is generally accepted (except, of course, here at the Trade School) that such periodic faculty evaluations serve as a useful analytical tool providing valuable input for educators seeking to improve their present teaching techniques or trying to innovate new methods of instruction. Random student feedback (sometimes colored by flattery) may thus be coalesced into an objective, coherent, easily accessible classroom critique.

But by no means should a student evaluation of faculty be transmogrified into a cheap contest pitting one professor against another, as did the last SBA evaluation. Ranking professors was both ill-advised and statistically misrepresentative. It is an onerous practice and should be discontinued in future evaluations. Other criticisms of the last SBA survey are: 1) lack of freedom for the student-interviewee to frame answers in his own terms; 2) lack of proper scientific controls regarding a) conditions under which survey questionnaires were administered and b) controls regarding representativeness of each class sample.

Billions are yearly spent on demographic questionnaires and surveys of every conceivable variety by governmental agencies, newspapers, private industry, the military, you name it. Years must be devoted by psychologists and statisticians in order to acquire the skills necessary to construct an accurate survey (and accurately interpret its results). It therefore strikes me as somewhat presumptuous of the SBA, promising lawyers, perhaps, but rank amateurs at the business of making surveys, to take it upon themselves to crank out their own student evaluation of faculty. One need only remind them that the law school, that is, our Trade School, is annexed to a larger academic institution with, one hopes, well-staffed Psychology and Statistics departments. "Law students' Evaluation of Faculty Questionnaire and Survey" may well make a first-rate honors research thesis for some ambitious CSU Senior. At any rate, CSU's facilities can and should be put to use. We appreciate the SBA's intentions, which doubtless were and are of the best. But, though we think a faculty evaluation is a job worth doing, the SBA ought to do it right.

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### ANNOUNCEMENT OF HARD-HAT CONTEST WINNER!!!

Mr. Alec Stephen, age 4½, is the recipient of our "hard-hat" award (generously donated by Dick Sutter) for having submitted the best "new name" suggestion for our newspaper. Runners-up were Mr. John Hayes for his "Pyrrhic Peroration," Mr. Rebel Flanagan for his "Plain Brown Rapper," and Mr. Scott Joplin for his "Maple Leaf Rag."

Mr. Stephen, son of William Stephen, CSU Law School student ('73) suggested that if we kept Trade School News as our official monicker, he'd promise to learn how to ride his bike without training wheels and stop hassling his mom when she's trying to give him a bath.

Once again, the following set of criteria was employed by our panel of judges in order to predicate a value judgment vis-a-vis the contest entries' respective merits: 1) Neatness counts; 2) Brevity (soul of wit); 3) easy to dance to; 4) not in violation of Sec. 2(f) of the Trade Mark Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C., secs. 1051 et seq.).

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PERSONAL: to ANTHRAX--yer hoof's in yer mouth. Keep yer hands off'n that there horse, cowboy! I seen 'er first!

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CHRISTENSEN INTERVIEW  
continued from page 1

(The staff of T.S. News wishes  
to express its sympathy to Dean  
Christensen over the loss of his father.)

as well as on the individual professor's outside involvement in pro bono activities, and other contributions. Classroom performance should be judged through the use of student evaluations and periodic review by the tenure committee and the Dean.

**STUDENT INVOLVEMENT:** The law school is an institution aimed at protecting the rights of people in a participatory democracy and should practice what it preaches. There must be students on all phases of decisions, except on the final decisions regarding personnel (which should be made by the faculty). The students should be involved in all levels of the administrative process of the law school. People are tired of administrative abuses, and this applies to the law school as well. "I cannot think of a committee from which students should be excluded."

**CLINICAL PROGRAMS :** At the present time, there are only two professions where there is not available extensive clinical experience--the clergy and law. There ought to be more innovations in this area. I am sold on clinical education as a concept--provided that it is intellectually stimulating and fully integrated into the educational system.

**ON BEING A YOUNG DEAN:** "I expect resentment because of my age, but it is not a problem for me anymore. As a matter of fact, for some purposes, my age is an advantage. This is, after all, a young school (the day school now in its third year of operation). It wouldn't be exciting to be Dean unless one brought to the job a youthful perspective."

**BAR EXAM RESULTS:** It is an appalling fact that this school is consistently in last place. As to the causes for such a situation, I'd rather not speculate. However, I suspect that a greater emphasis on legal analysis and legal writing, as opposed to, say, our own bar review course, is in order.

**SEX/RACIAL DISCRIMINATION:** Merely to be non-discriminatory is not enough. There must be affirmative action taken--that is, an aggressive recruiting program for women, minority and disadvantaged groups, must be instituted in the area of student enrollment and faculty hiring, with an eye towards balancing the inequities prevalent in society and the legal profession.

**GRADING SYSTEM:** There is no intrinsic value to a grade--grades are totally relative, and must mean the same to everyone at a given school. At Michigan, grades are based on a five-year evaluation of the system. For example, it has been found that 14% of the students will get A's, 18% B's, etc. This then would be the basis for the grading system the following year. If there is a good grading system, I am not persuaded that grades ought to be abandoned completely. One of the problems is that there may not be enough demand put on a student without the grade.

**DAY/EVENING SCHOOL:** There should be no dichotomy between day and evening education. There will no doubt be a difference in the various interests of day and evening students. These interests ought to be served in ways that will serve the school and yet not destroy the integrity of the program.

**PLACEMENT OFFICE:** It is an integral part of the over-all scheme of the school. It is vital that an aggressive placement program be embarked upon. This school can be marketed (and not by mad-ave gimmickry). Rather, one can sell its good points, and to this end it is necessary to attract good people to the school. "Not that I would want to turn CSU into a Harvard or a Michigan--a school should turn on the aspirations of its students. Nevertheless, this school should have a dramatic uplifting of its image within three years."

**LOCATION OF THE LAW SCHOOL:** I strongly favor having it on the main campus. It is extremely difficult to bring about an integration of inter-disciplinary programs if we remain apart from the body of the University.

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CHRISTENSEN INTERVIEW  
continued from page 3

REQUIRED COURSES: "I am biased against them, but do not feel that it is an important issue. People will take the 'bar' courses anyway. However, one ought to be able to tailor-make his own program to suit his individual needs and preferences.

ON HAVING A WINNING CRICKET TEAM: "Get a committee on it!"

LETTERS DEPT.

TO: Trade School News

From: Anne McFarland ('74)

I like what you're doing. It's needed.

In answer to the 2d year day shift's allegation that the night shift refuses to get involved in union activities, I thought you might be interested in this little effort (see letter below). The notice did come down, but there's been no reply, formal or informal, from the management. One hitch in being on the night shift is that the management generally leaves close to 5:00.

Keep up the good work.

May 10, 1971

Mr. Alex Jamieson, Placement Officer  
Cleveland-Marshall College of Law  
1240 Ontario Street  
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

Dear Mr. Jamieson:

We would simply like to go on record as excepting to the posting of jobs such as that with Bremer, Thomson, Morhard & Coyne for a female evening student to be a receptionist and to read the Daily Legal News for \$350.00 per month.

No firm would dare to advertise for a male law student to do any type of work for that pay. Furthermore, were they to hire a male law student, they might wish to occupy his time with things that would complement his study. Being a receptionist hardly provides experience that would enhance any student's worth on the legal job market. As for the salary, we are college graduates at the very least, and as evening students, we are working to support ourselves (and sometimes husbands and families). We resent both the level of job offered and the salary at which it is offered. A bright high school graduate could

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CURRICULUM REFORM BADLY NEEDED  
By Richard Sutter, Assoc. Ed.

Have any of you wondered why we have so many required courses (98 hours, to be exact)? One of the reasons is that when we were an all-night school (not in the sense of an "all-night" gas station), we had limited classrooms and limited time slots in which to schedule classes. With seven classrooms available each evening and only one time slot open, the administration was severely limited in the number of courses it could offer. To solve this problem, the administration gave us the "required course offering," thus cutting down on their own headaches and expenses. However, the day school offers more than seven time slots and we still have the same "required course offering."

After three years of a full-time school, the fact that we still have the same old requirements clearly reflects a "night school" attitude on the part of the administration.

While an evening division is necessary and desirable, it must not dominate the scheme of the school. For the first time, students are coming to the school for reasons other than that it's the only school around that allows you to work full-time. Students are coming from out-of-state and are not interested in an Ohio-based legal education. If a person has no desire to take the Ohio bar exam, there is no reason why he should have to take "required courses" (other than the universal requirements, perhaps: torts, contracts, civil pro, criminal law, property, con law, and legal writing). If a student is going to take the Ohio bar exam, there is no reason why he couldn't follow a "suggested" course offering instead of a "required" course offering. Further, without course requirement, the administration would not be faced with the hassle of trying to schedule requirements each quarter so that there is no conflict.

Course requirements cause large classes (everyone taking the same thing at the same time). I resent requirements that throw me in with sixty other students whose senses are equally

(continued on page 5)



## LETTERS

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easily do the job as advertised, and the pay would still be low. This firm wants to hire a college graduate and a law student to boot for this type of job? It would seem a very good bargain for the firm!

We realize that setting policy to handle requests such as this is difficult, but it is not helping to solve the problems of women law students to accept such requests indiscriminately. We thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Anne McFarland, '74

Donna Catliota, '74

Marjia Heher, '74

Mary Thelwell, '74

cc: Bremer, Thomson, Morhard & Coyne  
Dean James Z Flaherty

## STUDENT BRIDLES AT MOOT COURT SELECTION

May 22, 1971

Terry L. Saron, Editor-in-chief  
Trade School News  
1240 Ontario Street  
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

Dear Terry:

The other day, after learning the results of the recent Moot Court selections, I phoned David Jones, a high ranking member of the Moot Court Board, to determine the basis of selection for the 1971-72 team. The three questions that I asked of Mr. Jones were: 1) who was on the Board of Selection; 2) what was the basis of selection; 3) who was selected. The names of the Board members were given and the remaining two questions went unanswered. In substance, Mr. Jones told me that he felt "no obligation to justify the selections made by the Board" and went further to say that the "Board" did not extend a carte blanche invitation for an activity that the school does not make generally available, that the team represents the school and that it is not an experience for all students.

It is my observation that there was no valid basis for selecting the new members. I was a candidate for the Team and was rejected on the basis of a favorable recommendation from a professor and a fifteen minute interview. If Moot Court is the highly competitive endeavor that it undoubtedly is, a rigorous selection process  
(continued on page 6)

## CURRICULUM REFORM

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dulled by: 1) immensity of the class; 2) lack of individual attention; 3) lack of enthusiasm; 4) high absenteeism; 5) poor classroom performance. I maintain that the administration is foisting a system of education upon us that is undesirable, unnecessary, and unprofessional.

## UNREPORTED CASE SECTION

City of Columbus v. Harrington #2911; (Franklin County Municipal Court, Crim. Div., Feb. 1971; James A. Pearson, Judge)

"...The question then remains, is a bumper sticker which reads "FUCK MICHIGAN" only, obscene. This court thinks not.

"The City...states that there is no other word...that is more obscene than the word 'fuck.' This word, taken alone, is a slang term meaning sexual intercourse...Following the reasoning of the prosecution, this bumper sticker would then be interpreted to read: have sexual intercourse with the State of Michigan.' This also is absurd.

"This court cannot say that the bumper sticker in question appealed to the prurient interest in sex. To the contrary, knowing the prevailing mood of the citizens of Central Ohio prior to the Ohio State v. Michigan football game, this court feels it expressed the derogatory nature of this mood towards the University of Michigan football team and the State of Michigan as a whole. It is also the belief of this court that most of the citizens of Central Ohio would feel that it had some 'redeeming social value.'

"This court therefore finds that the bumper sticker objected to was not obscene and that the affidavit should be dismissed."

## THIS WEEK'S QUESTION

True or False: If parents would send their children off to scout camp instead of letting them run around naked smoking marijuana at rock festivals this country might not lose the battle of nerves coming up with Red China in 1980. (Miriam Sanders)



## MOOT COURT SELECTIONS

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would be necessary to ensure the team's ultimate success. This was obviously not the case. A cursory inspection of the credentials of those selected does not show a consistent, tangible standard of selection, based upon: grades, substantive course completed, Brief Writing experience, nor dedication to the law school and legal studies. Inasmuch as the Moot Court Team is to represent the school, I demand, as a beneficiary of that effort and as a subject to the image thereby reflected, the right to question the validity of the selection process and to be given a professional response to those questions. I don't feel that it is beneath the dignity or position of a Selection Board member to provide a satisfactory reply.

If Moot Court is to remain the elitist, arbitrarily competitive activity that it is, I suggest that a consistent and professional litmus be adopted to replace the capricious cabal now in operation. It is regrettable that Moot Court is not a required course for all students. If it were, the Team selected to represent the school in the various competitions could be selected on a realistic basis with a potentially greater chance for success.

Sincerely,

Daniel Wilson, ('73)

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### HIGHLIGHTS FROM AWARDS CEREMONY

By Palestrina Vheissu,  
Society Editor

In a strangely moving ceremony on Friday, June 29, former Dean James K. Gaynor presented awards to deserving students on behalf of the Student Awards Committee, Prof. Carroll Sierk, Chairman. The event marked Gaynor's last official act as Dean of CSU Law School.

The following students, in order of appearance, received awards: Harvey Yasinow staggered away from the dais with Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code (current Service included) and a title from the West hornbook series after receiving the Faculty Award and the West Publishing Company Award, respectively, as the graduating student who achieved the highest cumulative weighted average, as well as the

best average in his class. Ernest Hume received the Banks-Baldwin Company Award for having achieved the second-highest cumulative weighted average. Ira Kane (Senior) and T.S. News' own Dick Sutter (Junior) received the West Publishing Company Corpus Juris Secundum Awards for having made the greatest contribution to scholarship in their respective classes. Mr. Sutter received his award wearing a smart yellow chemise cinched by a brown-leather garrison belt and navy suspenders. Curiously, no first-year student award was made in this category. A \$25 award was given to Ranelle A. Gamble for having written one of the two best papers on a subject related to Torts or Evidence as set up in the rules for the Sindell Tort Competition. Phillip Parisi received the B.N.A. United States Law Week Award for the graduate who has made the most satisfactory progress in his final year. Bruce Gaynor and Byron Van Iden received the Sidney A. Levine Awards for having written the two best papers in Legal Writing. Bill Plesec received a set of Pound's Jurisprudence as winner of the West Publishing Company Moot Court Award. In addition, John Lombardo had his picture taken with the Wall Street Journal Student Achievement Award plaque and medal for having (get this!) the highest grade average in the combined courses of Sales, Commercial Paper, Agency, and Corporations.

Finally, affable Franklin Polk, a Cuyahoga County Bar Association official, was on hand to present a \$1,000 award for the Judge James Connell Scholarship to Mr. Gaynor. The program, a touching end to a year marked by anxiety and discord within the law school, can best be summed up in the words of Tennyson: "Not once or twice in our rough island story, / The path of duty was the way to glory."

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STAFF: alecalicebarbarabrucecarroll-craigdaviddickhowardhymanjanej.pat-samuelterry...additional staffers, especially incoming first-year students (or even outgoing ones!) are more than welcome--they're needed!!!  
FACULTY ADVISOR: arnie, that is, the revered and esteemed Professor Arnold H. Sutin, without whose full support and active endorsement, who knows where we'd be today?



LSCRRRC'S COLLATERAL SUMMER  
READING LIST

By Alice Rickel, LSCRRRC Co-Chwmn.

In the belief that there is a need for law students and attorneys to become well versed in a variety of subjects related to law, LSCRRRC has asked a number of CSU Law School professors to recommend titles for a collateral reading list for the summer. Through this, LSCRRRC hopes to raise our consciousness of the community and relate this to our future and present involvements. Professors are listed along with their suggested titles:

Prof. J. Patrick Browne:

- 1). Harvey, Cyril Pearce, Q.C. The Advocate's Devil (London, Stevens, 1958). 166 p.
- 2). Hadley, Arthur Twining The Conflict Between Liberty and Equality. Freeport, Books for Libraries Press, 1969. 135 p.
- 3). (KF 8748 .B55) Bickel, Alexander M. The Supreme Court and the Idea of Progress. (New York, Harper & Row, 1970). 210 p.

Prof. Hyman Cohen:

- 1). Plato, The Dialogues
- 2). Schopenhauer, The Art of Controversy
- 3). Re-read the above two!

Prof. David B. Goshien:

- 1). Cohen & Cohen, Readings In Jurisprudence
- 2) Carl Micuelson Llewellyn, The Bramble Bush
- 3) A.P. Herbert, anything. . .

Prof. Howard L. Oleck:

- 1). Oleck, A Singular Fury (World Publ; or paperback by Popular Library, NY)
- 2). Oleck, Law For Everyone (Association Press, Inc. N.Y. Summer, 1971)
- 3). Oleck, Law For Living (Professional Books Service, Dayton Ohio, 1966)

Prof. Carroll Sierk

- 1). Patterson, Jurisprudence--Mean and Ideas of the Law (Foundation Press)
- 2). Darrow, Attorney for the Damned (Weinburg Ed.), Simon and Schuster (1957)
- 3). Lewis, Gideon's Trumpet, Random House (1964)

Professor Samuel Sonenfield:

- 1). Edgar Lustgarten, Verdict in Dispute; Defender's Triumph; The Woman In the Case
- 2). Henry Cecil, Brothers In Law; Friends at Court; Sober as a Judge; The Asking Price; A Woman Named Anne; Brief to Counsel
- 3). Montgomery Hyde: The Three Trials of Oscar Wilde



## THE CLEVELAND INDIANS

By Alan Hirth

To most Clevelanders, the word "Indians" means one thing: baseball. To the members of the Cleveland American Indians Center, the word has a different connotation. The Cleveland American Indians Center serves the six-thousand American Indians who reside within the city limits of Cleveland.

This period of time has often been dubbed as the "new era" of social consciousness as Americans attempt to undo the grave injustices of the past. Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, all are beginning to move forward with their struggles. Debts are beginning to be paid to all except one group. Those that remain are the survivors of the holocaust of the first modern attempt at genocide--the Indians.

As a law student, I have been amazed to find that the statutes which govern American Indians have no resemblance to the body of law which governs the rest of us. Neither fraud nor duress nor unconscionability will rescind a contract made by the Indians with the American Government. No Indian may make a will unless that will is approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Go back and read the cases, and you will find yourself shocked. The Federal Government, unable to care for its own people, has for 125 years been deemed "guardian" of all Indians. For all those years the courts of this country have assumed that Congress has acted only in the best interests of the Indians. The courts still make this assumption.

The Indian Center represents the move away from the old, "cigar store" Indian. The center lists job placement, clothing, legal aid, and emergency relief among its many functions. Headed by Executive Director Russell Means, the Center is working towards its major goal--the right of self-determination for all Indians.

There is no greater debt owed to anyone than the debt owed to the Indians. This was their country and it was stolen from them. Today, the battle is waging to regain lost lands and to attain rights which have been denied for over 200 years. The American Indian; theirs is the mere struggle for freedom. Custer died for your sins!

### HONOR AND INTEGRITY AT A TRADE SCHOOL

By Bruce Elfvin,  
Associate Editor,  
Trade School News

We were all introduced, somewhat off-handedly, to the Code of Professional Responsibility during our first quarter of Law School. Legal ethics, however, seems to be something abstract which is difficult to apply to situations within the law school. Incidents during the past year have shown us to be squabblers, mud-slingers, and back-biters. As an example, I am certain we can all recall (with distaste) the Student Bar Presidential elections. Such events have set precedents here for fast and loose dealings, leaving no recourse other than going to the administration for aid. The student  
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### REVIEW OF TABAC ARTICLE

By Richard Sutter

(War Tax Refusal: Some Code Problems, by William Tabac, 20 Cleveland State L. Rev., p.215)

Beginning with the success (or notoriety) of historical war tax refusal, most notably by Gandhi and Thoreau, Prof. Tabac builds an effective "how-to" guide for any person who was so inclined to refuse to pay a certain portion of his taxes because of political opposition to the war in South-East Asia.

The thrust of the article deals with the civil and criminal penalties for willful tax refusal and the historical struggle of the courts in trying to define exactly what is a willful tax refusal. As an alternative to actual refusal to pay on April 15, Professor Tabac points out a neat little device whereby the taxpayer (non-taxpayer) can file "false" W-4 forms on dates other than the first of January, May, July or October--presumably the only days on which you are required to file correct forms under Sec. 3402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The article should be of special interest to groups involved in war tax refusal (e.g., Peacemaker Movement) and attorneys defending them. To be sure, the occasional Revenuer and judge will  
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## HONOR AT A TRADE SCHOOL

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body is described as being mature, yet we cannot even handle problems among our peers.

The profession has often been troubled by the image of the "shyster lawyer," the "mouthpiece." We, as new members of the profession, can demand no more respect than we have asked from ourselves. The law has been termed a maze of technicalities and minute procedures. Yet we, as law students, cannot even set up a simple mechanism for settling disputes within our own ranks. Hopefully, as Dylan said, "the times they are a changin'."

The dealings you have with your fellow students should be on an "up-front" basis. The burden of reporting a violation of student honor should be upon the violator. If a violation is observed, the first step is to confront the violator, which should be done without fear or hesitation. If the violator will not voluntarily report the breach, then there should be a group of his or her peers designated specifically for reviewing reported violations. As an alternative, the Student Bar Association could appoint a prosecutor and the violator could be represented by a person of his or her own choosing. Only upon the recommendation of the honor committee would proceedings be instigated. In order to prevent adverse reaction, sanctions could only be imposed by the faculty, thus preserving a split verdict system.

It is hoped that we will all examine our feelings on the subject of integrity and whether or not we believe it is worth protecting. Only through self-evaluation can we hope to emulate the ethics that our profession purports to uphold.

## OUR OWN FACULTY AWARD

### An Editorial

If we were in a position to present our own award for the most outstanding contribution to legal scholarship on the part of a faculty member, it would go to Professor Hyman Cohen. By inculcating in students a feeling for the "romance" (as he would put it) of the case law technique; by his complete dedication to academic pursuits; by his leadership and integrity on the Decanal Search Committee despite adversity; by setting

## TABAC ARTICLE

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look at it to make sure he is zeroing in on the "gentle rebellion."

Prof. Tabac's article will be reprinted in a forthcoming issue of Law Review Digest. In Addition, "Monitor" radio program has interviewed Prof. Tabac about his article as part of their weekend news service.

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an example of professionalism for all to follow, Professor Cohen gets our congratulations and respect as the outstanding contributor to the growth and development of the CSU College of Law.

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## TOUGH BREAKS. DEPT.

We commiserate with Avery Friedman (Night, '72) who lost the presidency of the Law Students Division of the American Bar Association in a recent national election held in New York. We also extend our condolences to the administration for having funded Mr. Friedman's campaign (to the tune of \$1500).

Query: Why did those funds become liquid for Mr. Friedman when all summer budgets for student activities were frozen?

## LSCRRC SUMMER PROGRAM

The Law Students Civil Rights Research Council Summer Internship program has started. The only problem confronting LSCRRC at the moment has been getting the cash necessary to pay the employer contributions. LSCRRC has contacted the larger law firms in Cleveland seeking the support of the profession for the program. This week LSCRRC has received support from Benesch, Friedlander, & Coplan and commitments from individual partners in some other firms. Through this, the cash-flow problem is being solved as the Cleveland legal community is responding to the appeal for support.

## QUIZ CORNER

Q: What is the student-faculty ratio at CSU Law School?

A: 29-1, full time faculty/full-time students.

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REPORT ON NATIONAL WOMEN'S  
POLITICAL CAUCUS

By Jane McMillan ('73)

DATELINE WASHINGTON: The diversity of backgrounds at the first meeting of the National Women's Political Caucus seemed almost certain to lead to chaos. The keynote speakers all had very distinct points of view and approaches to women's rights. They ranged from the ultra-feminists such as Gloria Steinen and Betty Friedan to tough politicians such as Bella Abzug, Dem. Cong. of New York and Fannie Lou Hamer, Miss. Civil Rights Leader who plans to run for State senate next year. The younger women and students were brilliantly represented by Paula Page of N.S.A.. In fact, all the "sparklies" of the Women's Movement were there and it seemed unlikely that any cohesive statement or feeling of purpose could develop.

The same pattern was repeated in the afternoon work shops, all of which were intense, lively and often dramatic. I attended the grass roots organization work shop which turned out to be a microcosm of grass roots organization. Shirley Chisholm, Dem. Cong. also of N.Y., spent some time at this work shop. She seemed to be a very shrewd politician with a way with words and people. She also told us candidly that her colleagues in the House of Representatives were quite skeptical about the results of the NWPC and predicted that the women would be "squabbling and breaking up" in no time. But, she said that her colleagues also added "watch out if they get together." And somehow they did, despite radical caucuses and black caucuses.

The debate and struggles in the work shops and drafting of women's priorities stemmed almost inevitably from the attempt to bring together politics and feminism, power and liberation. The unity that was achieved stemmed from the unanimous belief in the abilities of women in all fields including politics. One overriding theme that emerged again and again was that the effort to put women in power was not worth very much unless it was also an effort to humanize and sensitize American society. (This was an exciting beginning despite some gaps that remained between the young and the old.

One question was raised--can men find happiness in a world where women are first-class citizens?

(Jane was an invited delegate from CSU to the National Women's Political Caucus held July 10 and 11 in Washington, D.C.)

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BALSA COMES TO CSU LAW SCHOOL

By Marilyn Simpson and Larry Smith

The CSU chapter of the Black American Law Students Association was established April, 1971 by Larry Smith ('72), Dave Forrest ('73) and Charles Mosley ('73). The organization had its origins at the University of Michigan Law School at Ann Arbor. The current National Director is Lennox Hinds, a student at Rutgers Law School, Newark, N.J.

The goals of the national organi-

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zation are: 1) to disseminate information to the various chapters; 2) to organize Black law students across the country; and 3) to increase the number of Black students admitted to law schools throughout the country.

The CSU chapter of BALSA is located on the fourth floor of the CSU Law School building. The advisors to the organization are Profs. Ann Aldrich and Robert Decatur. Currently, the CSU chapter has 24 members, and their initial goal shall be to establish a budget and seek funds from various sources, both public and private (including some of the larger Cleveland law firms).

Some long range goals of the BALSA chapter at CSU are: 1) to increase CSU Black enrollment to a third of the total number of first-year students admitted to the Law School; 2) provide financial assistance for those Black students who are in need of financial help; 3) to help raise the number of Black lawyers in Cleveland in order to meet the rising legal-social problems of inner-city residents; 4) to work effectively within the school framework and to change certain school policies or attitudes toward Black students; 5) to develop clinical programs for law students in the Cleveland community in order to heighten the awareness of students and community to the need for the potential of utilizing law as a vehicle for social change.

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